United Nations DP/DCP/MAR/3

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

Distr.: General
8 July 2016

Original: English

Second regular session 2016
6-9 September 2016, New York
Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for the Kingdom of Morocco (2017-2021)

Contents

		Page
I.	Programme rationale	2
II.	Programme priorities and partnerships	4
III.	Programme and risk management	7
IV.	Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex		
	Results and resources framework for the Kingdom of Morocco (2017-2021)	9

16-11961(E) 190716

Please recycle

I. Programme rationale

1. Morocco is a lower-middle income country with a population of 33.8 million.[1] Located at the far west of the African continent, Morocco enjoys strong cultural and economic ties with the Mediterranean countries and is uniquely positioned as a hub between the European Union and North and West Africa. Morocco plays a critical role in fighting regional counter-terrorism and illegal migration. In recent years, Morocco ably combined political stability, steady economic growth and human development progress, sustained by public investments and timely institutional reforms.

2. Morocco made commendable progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; according to the High Commission for Planning (*Haut Commissariat au Plan* (HCP)), Morocco achieved over 90 per cent of the Millennial targets by 2015, although more emphasis is needed on dedicated policies and targeted investments to fully realize gender parity and reduce maternal mortality.[2] In 2014, the country's Human Development Index value was 0.628, up from 0.396 in 1980. Morocco remains fully committed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as one of the first countries in the Arab region to have volunteered to take part in the national reviews at the 2016 session of the high-level political forum on sustainable development.[3]

3. The democratic transition, which the country initiated in the late 1990s, culminated in large-scale constitutional amendments in 2011. The new Constitution set in motion a wide range of reforms aiming to promote cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity, recognize the primacy of international treaties over domestic law, strengthen civil rights, uphold the separation of powers and recognize gender equality with the consecration of parity.[4] Other major changes included the fight against corruption, the independence of the judiciary and a strong Parliament. Advanced regionalization was also introduced as the cornerstone of Morocco's comprehensive reforms, in terms of territorial governance, to promote greater levels of local democracy while modernizing state structures.[5]

4. Five years after the revision of the new Constitution, Morocco signed and ratified most of the United Nations conventions[6] and has taken initial steps towards advanced regionalization. In 2015, municipal and regional council elections were held for the first time, using universal suffrage. Recently approved organic laws and the 2016 Finance Act redefined the regional landscape,[7] giving regions more devolution of powers and fiscal transfers. Significantly, this process places the regions as the centre for integrated development, with the potential to connect and integrate public policies, laws and institutions at the territorial level and to act as a catalyst to reduce inequalities.

5. At the same time, while progress has been made through the establishment of dedicated institutions, the drafting of relevant laws and the formulation of national strategies, the constitutional reform remains to be fully implemented[8] and is in need of acceleration. For instance, in 2015, Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index ranked Morocco 88 of 168 countries, highlighting a range of institutional issues that the constitutional reform had intended to address at the outset. Also, despite the adoption of the Agenda for Equality in June 2013, women's participation in political bodies remains limited, with only 12 per cent of seats in the House of Councillors in 2015. Although quotas increase women's representation, they are not

[1] 2014 Census.
[2] Haut Commissariat au Plan, 2015.
[3] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/inputs.
[4] Common Country Assessment, 2015.
[5] UNDAF 2017-2021.
[6] http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=117&Lang=FR
[7] Morocco now counts 12 regions and 1,503 municipalities.
[8] Common Country Assessment, 2015.

mandatory and do not feature as judicial, mandatory dispositions in electoral law and the communal charter.

6. Unemployment is a major concern for Morocco. According to the HCP, the number of unemployed people in the labour force grew by 5.8 per cent between 2014 and 2015, with the rate in urban areas increasing from 14.5 to 15.1 per cent and in rural areas from 4.1 to 4.3 per cent. Unemployment is acute for women (10.4 per cent), for young people holding diplomas (20 per cent (women: 26 per cent; men: 16.5 per cent)), and for those living in the countryside (39.3 per cent),[9] thereby reinforcing regional and gender inequalities.

7. The Government is committed to addressing inequalities, having invested $3 billion over the last 10 years in an ambitious national poverty reduction programme targeting some 10 million beneficiaries, 50 per cent from rural areas. The programme made significant contributions to closing gaps in health, education, social infrastructure and income generation.[10] Despite these efforts, those living in geographically isolated areas – such as oases, mountains and arid zones – remain largely deprived of access to basic and quality services.[11]

8. Morocco faces high pressure on its natural resources, is vulnerable to climate change and is dependent on energy imports. Forest ecosystems remain fragile, water capital is in considerable decline and an acute water shortage is forecast by 2020.[12] The cost of environmental degradation in Morocco is estimated at 4 per cent of the gross domestic product. Biodiversity is at risk, with 2.5 per cent of the inventoried fauna and 23 per cent of flora faced with threat of extinction. Climate change is already underway in Morocco; the average yearly temperature has risen 1.8 degrees and rainfall has declined 30 per cent.[13] Morocco imports nearly 90 per cent of its energy and pays a high price for imported crude oil, oil products, coal and electricity.

9. In response, Morocco has engaged in an ambitious sustainable development agenda and undertaken a wide range of reforms now underway. The most significant are the National Charter for the Environment and Sustainable Development, the 2015-2030 National Strategy for Sustainable Development and the intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) commitments through which Morocco is committed to reduce 32 per cent of its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The integration of sustainable development principles in various sectoral policies – including the industrial sector – remains a challenge, while the potential for job creation through the green economy needs to be further harnessed.[14]

10. Morocco gives high importance to South-South cooperation, which has been leveraged as the country's preferred modality with the African continent to transfer technologies and knowledge and to establish public-private partnerships in various sectors. Morocco continues to demonstrate strong leadership in South-South and triangular cooperation, particularly in support of emerging issues such the 2030 Agenda.

11. The 2015 assessment of development results (ADR) highlighted the key UNDP contributions towards Morocco's development during the period 2007-2015 and moving forward, lessons learned from UNDP interventions.

12. UNDP is recognized for its pioneering role and contributions to decentralization, territorial anchoring of democratic governance and sustainable development, with a particular emphasis on the introduction of innovative concepts and tools. For example, UNDP engagement with key institutions[15] enabled a comprehensive reporting on Morocco's international engagements,

[9] HCP, 2014

[10] National Initiative for Human Development, 2015

[11] Poverty, illiteracy and infant mortality rates in the oasis regions are respectively 14.1 per cent, 49 per cent and 40 per 1,000 live births compared to national rates of 9.5 per cent, 42 per cent and 30.5 per 1,000 live births (National Agency for the Development of Oasis Zones and the Argan Tree, 2015; Ministry of Health, 2011).

[12] Third National Communication, 2015

[13] Ibid.

[14] ADR 2015.

[15] HCP, Inter Ministerial Human Rights Delegation, National Observatory for Human Rights.

linking Millennium Development Goal, environment and human rights indicators. The national inventory on greenhouse gas emissions and a number of assessments on mitigation and adaptation vulnerability, which UNDP supported, informed Morocco's climate action plan, making Morocco the second African country to have submitted its INDC targets under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. With UNDP support, Morocco adopted standards and regulations on energy efficiency in the construction sector, requiring new residential and commercial buildings to meet minimum energy performance requirements. UNDP facilitated the establishment of partnership agreements between the Government and the private sector in the area of persistent organic pollutants, resulting in the decontamination and disposal of more than 1,700 devices and 1,060 tons of waste.

13. Lessons learned in the past cycle, incorporated into the design of the proposed programme, include the need to strengthen programme scale-up and exit strategies, to support the institutionalization of the results-based management culture among key partners, and to explore new opportunities for partnership and funding, in particular with the private sector, decentralized cooperation and public-private financing. The introduction by UNDP of the integrated approach to programming was identified as a good practice that will yield further results in the next programme.

14. The UNDP contribution to development results in Morocco mainly resides in its ability to promote multiple-stakeholder and issue-based dialogue, facilitating the participation of traditionally excluded groups such as youth and building the capacities of key institutions; its flexibility to respond to shifting priorities and test innovative methods; and its approach to partnerships centred on building synergies with other United Nations agencies, national programmes and other partners.[16] The ADR recommended a further focus on sharing knowledge from UNDP interventions with various Moroccan institutions as well as other countries. UNDP is aligned with Morocco's main priorities, as articulated in the recent reform of the Constitution, to: (a) complete the democratic transition and strengthen human rights; (b) revise Morocco's development model to improve its economic viability, environmental sustainability and social stability; and (c) scale up climate change adaptation and the transition to renewable sources of energy.

15. These priorities and the identified comparative advantages and lessons learned will inform the next country programme, which will be implemented in close collaboration with government partners, United Nations agencies, civil society and the private sector. Opportunities will also be explored to support regional and global partnerships as a means to enhance Morocco's participation and visibility in international forums.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

16. Within the framework of the 2017-2021 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), UNDP will concentrate its next programme on three main priorities: (a) supporting Morocco in meeting its human rights obligations and the implementation of the constitutional reforms; (b) strengthening the policy coherence of the national priorities drawn from the national sustainable development strategy, and other sectoral strategies promoting inclusive growth, to address the country's environmental sustainability; and (c) addressing regional disparities through inclusive regional planning and dedicated local development initiatives targeting geographically remote areas and vulnerable groups. Through these areas of intervention, UNDP will contribute to the UNDAF results for advanced regionalization and democratic governance; inclusive and sustainable development; and economic inclusion, reduction of inequalities and vulnerabilities.

17. The geographic focus of the country programme will ensure that interventions benefit populations in rural, mountainous and oasis cities and provinces with high (>15 per cent)

[16] Ibid.

vulnerability rates.[17] Around 85 per cent of Morocco's 1,503 communities are rural and represent 40 per cent of the population. In addition, 85 per cent of Morocco's poor population and 64 per cent of its vulnerable population are concentrated in rural areas. In urban areas, UNDP will target municipalities with limited access to housing, unemployed youth and people with disabilities.[18] For targeted interventions under the three priority areas, where relevant UNDP will include migrants[19] and detainees[20] with limited access to basic social services and economic opportunities.

18. In promoting gender parity in economic, social and cultural rights, based on its comparative advantage and the engagement of other United Nations agencies in Morocco, UNDP will adopt a cross-cutting approach to the integration of gender throughout the country programme, based on the implementation of the gender strategy within the framework of the UNDP Gender Seal initiative.

19. The country programme will combine policy advice, capacity development, research and knowledge generation and support to service delivery. Using its leadership within the UNDAF thematic groups, UNDP will promote the coherence and complementarity of the collective work of all United Nations agencies in Morocco.

20. Within the first priority area, supporting Morocco in meeting its human rights obligations and implementation of constitutional reforms, UNDP will work with selected institutions to operationalize democratic governance principles, comply with international conventions and support the implementation of critical governance reforms. It will support the capacities of local government, key national institutions and civil society to implement the advanced regionalization process. UNDP engagement in this area will contribute directly to Sustainable Development Goals 1 (poverty), 5 (gender equality), 10 (reducing inequalities), 16 (peace and justice) and 17 (partnerships). It is aligned with UNDP Strategic Plan outcome 2 on stronger systems for democratic governance.

21. UNDP will strengthen the work of the Interministerial Delegation for Human Rights (*Délégation interministérielle des droits de l'homme* (DIDH)) on the implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review, treaty bodies and special rapporteurs, with particular focus on improving the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on economic, social and cultural rights, in line with international standards.

22. UNDP will provide technical assistance to selected institutions in implementing Morocco's constitutional provisions and international commitments. These include the Ministry of Public Administration to implement the national anti-corruption strategy, 2015-2025; the Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development to take forward the policy on the promotion of rights of persons with dis. bilities; the penitentiary administration to roll out Morocco's prison reform strategy on social reintegration and tolerance, in partnership with the Mohammadia League of Scholars and the National Council for Human Rights; and the Ministry of Moroccan Expatriates and Migration Affairs (*Ministère chargé des Marocains Résidant à l'Etranger et des Affaires de la Migration* (MCMREAM)) on the development of a national migration policy.

23. In collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the HCP and the National Observatory of Human Development (*Observatoire National du Développement Humain* (ONDH)), UNDP will support the establishment of Morocco's vision and road map to mainstream and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Particular focus will be paid to strengthening statistical analysis and data management to monitor implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at national and local levels, in the context of the advanced regionalization process.

[17] Relative poverty rate > VR > 1.5 of poverty rate. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMOROCCOINFRENCH/Resources/MR-poverty-report-FR.pdf

[18] 4.1 per cent of the population, of whom 52.5 per cent are women and 56 per cent live in urban areas.

[19] Ministry of Interior estimates the number of migrants to be some 25,000-40,000.

[20] Morocco has an estimated prison population about 76,246 prisoners, of whom 3 per cent are women; 44 per cent of inmates are reportedly between 21 and 30 years of age (General Delegation to the Prison Administration and Rehabilitation), 2015.

24. UNDP will support the Ministry of General Affairs and Governance (*Ministère des Affaires Générales et de la Gouvernance* (MAGG)) to bring coherence between national and regional development plans, in particular for marginalized areas, through analysis and technical assistance, to improve integrated planning and monitor the performance of key institutions in the public sector.

25. UNDP will work with the General Directorate of Local Communities (*Direction générale des collectivités locales* (DGCL)) to build the capacities of local administrations and civil society organizations (CSOs) to advance of regionalization agenda, with a focus on underrepresented and vulnerable groups.

26. In the second priority area, policy coherence, UNDP will seek to accelerate and strengthen the coherence of the national priorities drawn from the national sustainable development strategy, and other sectoral strategies promoting inclusive growth, with a view to addressing the country's environmental vulnerabilities. The work of UNDP will be aligned with Strategic Plan outcome 1 on inclusive growth and sustainable development and contribute directly to Sustainable Development Goals 5 (gender), 7 (energy), 11 (cities and communities), 13 (climate change) and 15 (life on land).

27. UNDP will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment (*Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines, de l'Eau et de l'Environnement* (MEMEE)) to integrate mitigation and adaption measures that meet national targets for reduced emissions. UNDP will scale up efforts to reduce greenhouse gases using adapted technologies across key economic sectors, including agriculture, transport, logistics and building. UNDP will support the Ministry of Transport to integrate climate change mitigation measures into its national development strategy, starting with the development of Morocco's first clean development mechanism standardized baseline.

28. UNDP will scale up its work with the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency National Development Agency to strengthen policy instruments and measures related to energy efficiency and renewable energies. In particular, specific focus will be paid to Morocco's solar resources, which are among the largest in the world. UNDP will establish quality standards for solar pumping, advocate for the adoption of photovoltaic pump systems for irrigation and promote investment in renewable energy technologies.

29. UNDP, with MEMEE and the Forest Department, will develop Morocco's national framework on access and benefit sharing consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol. In an effort to preserve agro-biodiversity and promote local products, UNDP will continue to work with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agriculture Development Agency and the National Agency for the Development of Oasis Zones and the Argan Tree (*Agence Nationale de Développement des Zones Oasiennes et l'Arganier* (ANDZOA)) to promote payments for ecosystem services to agro-biodiversity businesses in the Argan ecosystem.

30. UNDP will support local governments and other departments, in conjunction with the national signature programme on human development, to promote green jobs for youth, particularly in the tourism sector, positioning Morocco as a 'sustainable tourism' destination. Other efforts will focus on climate change adaptation and mitigation, energy efficiency, waste management and the protection of natural and cultural heritage.

31. UNDP will intensify efforts to engage foundations and private sector, including business networks, in these initiatives and will explore the establishment of a local chapter of the Global Compact.

32. In the third priority area, on regional disparities, UNDP will focus on economic inclusion and reducing territorial, socioeconomic and gender inequalities. This area of work will contribute directly to Sustainable Development Goals 1 (poverty), 5 (gender), 8 (decent work), 9

(innovation and infrastructure, 10 (inequalities) and 16 (peace and justice). It is aligned with Strategic Plan outcome 7 on development debates and actions at all levels.

33. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Spatial Planning, local governments and the regional executing agencies to help establish regional development plans aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and integrated programmes. It will link local governments with a wide range of partners to mobilize public, private and international resources, including through decentralized and South-South cooperation.

34. Specifically, UNDP will support the implementation of integrated local development programmes, targeting the localities of Tafilalet, Guelmim Oued-Noun, Oriental and Sidi Ifni. These efforts will bring to scale earlier efforts to preserve cultural heritage and provide economic opportunities in solidarity-based economies to improve the living standards of vulnerable populations. UNDP will focus on providing access to knowledge, enterprise incentives, financial/management services and legal advice, particularly to those moving from the informal to the formal economy, with special attention to women and youth.

35. UNDP will work with the DGCL and MAGG on enhancing local capacities to develop and implement disaster risk reduction and response strategies through engagement of relevant local actors, establishment of early warning mechanisms and by cultivating resilience in the event of natural disasters and other shocks.

36. UNDP will pilot the use of the Gender Seal methodologies with the Oriental Region Development Agency to introduce gender performance indicators, with a view to replicating the lessons learned from this initiative with other regional development agencies in Tangier, Sous-Massa and Guelmim-Oued-Noun. UNDP will provide technical advice about the constitutional provisions on gender parity to stakeholders in other local development programmes.

III. Programme and risk management

37. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

38. The country programme will be nationally executed. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be the coordinating agency and other national and subnational authorities and CSOs will be implementing partners. As needed, UNDP will use other modalities, in particular support to national implementation and direct implementation, to enhance efficiency and flexibility of operations and to attain results. Fast-track procedures may be adopted in exceptional situations.

39. The UNDAF Steering Committee, involving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the United Nations country team and key ministries, will serve as the oversight body to ensure the programme's effectiveness. UNDP will hold annual programme reviews to assess its contributions towards national development priorities, the UNDAF outcome results and the Strategic Plan.

40. As in the previous cycle, the design and implementation of the programme will follow an integrated issue-based approach, using adequate targeting to reach marginalized groups and regions, with a particular focus on gender analysis and the application of the new UNDP standards for project quality assurance and its social and environmental standards.

41. A key risk is the potential difficulty in mobilizing the necessary resources to implement the programme in Morocco, in view of diminishing regular resources, and limited opportunities with

traditional donors in an environment characterized by increasing direct budget support.[21] In response, UNDP will diversify and broaden its funding base, building partnership with other United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and the private sector. UNDP will review its partnership with the Government to shift towards a programme government cost-sharing modality. Morocco is a valuable country partner that honours its commitments through voluntary contributions and payment of government local office costs. As per the harmonized approach to cash transfers framework, operational risks will be reduced by applying procedures for cash transfers based on assessment of the financial management capacities of implementing partners, strengthening financial and programme oversight through spot-checks based on risks, and dedicated capacity development for partners.

42. Based on Executive Board decision 2013/9, UNDP costs incurred in the implementation of development activities, or services directly attributable to those activities, will be charged to the concerned initiatives.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

43. Monitoring and evaluation of public policies remain a key priority for the Government of Morocco. In this respect, national institutions such as HCP and ONDH play an important role in supporting public policy evaluations, undertaking evidence-based analysis and developing relevant tools and methodologies.

44. UNDP will work with national institutions to strengthen the implementation of their monitoring and evaluation activities. As part of the United Nations monitoring and evaluation working group, UNDP will support the efforts of HCP, ONDH, the National Initiative for Human Development (*Initiative nationale du développement humain* (INDH), the Economic, Social and Environmental Council and MAGG to contextualize the Sustainable Development Goal targets and indicators at national and subnational levels, through gender-disaggregated analysis. In partnership with other United Nations agencies, UNDP will support these institutions to undertake additional analysis to operationalize the concepts of poverty, vulnerability and inequality within the framework of the 2030 Agenda.

45. UNDP will support the Government in meeting its commitments on national evaluation capacities, with a focus on developing transparent and results-based monitoring and evaluation, managing tracking systems and encouraging the Parliament to support relevant legislation. UNDP will partner with universities to develop specialized courses and disseminate manuals to guide the evaluation practice in Morocco. UNDP will also further institutionalize the monitoring and evaluation culture, particularly targeting local governments.

46. UNDP will pay particular attention to the monitoring and evaluation of programme results, building on the UNDAF. Baseline data for the country programme will be drawn largely from the HCP, ONDH, relevant ministries and research institutes. Where national data are limited, UNDP will ensure that generation of gender-disaggregated data is incorporated into programmes and projects.

47. UNDP will prioritize outcome and project evaluations in the framework of the country programme to measure the level of achievement of expected results, take corrective measures and strengthen the dialogue with relevant stakeholders.

[21] Budget support accounts for 43 per cent of official development assistance in Morocco (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2016).

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Kingdom of Morocco (2017-2021)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Constitutional reform, advanced regionalization and international conventions				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Institutions and civil society implement the advanced regionalization process and operationalize the democratic governance principles, as spelled out in the Constitution and international conventions.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES,* TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** ***(including indicators, baselines targets)***	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME ($)**
1.1. % implementation of the recommendations and observations of United Nations treaty bodies and special rapporteurs, Baseline: 65% Target: 70%	DIDH/OHCHR Yearly DIDH/OHCHR reports	**1.1. National and civil society institutions have improved capacity and tools to report on universal periodic review and other treaty obligations** 1.1.1. Integrated information management system on universal periodic review and treaty bodies in place and operational Baseline: No Target: Yes Source : DIDH, Yearly 1.1.2. Number of mandatory reports (biannual and four-year periodic) submitted Baseline: 2 Target: 4 (2017, 2021) Source : DIDH, quarterly	UN-Women, UNICEF, UNFPA DIDH, Central Authority for Corruption Prevention (*Instance centrale de prévention de la corruption* (ICPC), ONDH, Ministry of Economy and Finance, General Delegation to the Prison Administration and Rehabilitation (*Délégation générale à l'administration pénitentiaire et à la réinsertion* (DGAPR), HCP, MCMREAM, MAGG, Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development, Parliament Mohammadia League of	Regular: $592,000 Other: $13,255,924

* 2016 unless otherwise noted.

			Scholars	
1.2. Morocco's perception index on corruption Baseline: - % corruption rate (ICPC) : 75% - Corruption Perception Index score (Transparency International (TI)) : 39/100 - % of citizen that estimates the corruption situation deteriorates (TI) : 89% - % of unsatisfied citizens on government's action to combat corruption (TI) : 72% Target: - Corruption rate (ICPC) : 55% - Corruption Perception Index score (TI) : 55/100 - % of citizens that estimate the corruption situation deteriorates (TI) : <50% - % of unsatisfied citizen on Government's action to combat corruption (TI) : <50%	ICPC reports ICPC Every 3 years	1.2. **Improved capacity of the Ministry of Public Administration to implement national anti-corruption strategy** 1.2.1. Number of proposals adopted to mitigate sector specific corruption risks Baseline : 0 Target : 3 Source: ICPC reports and Ministry of Public Administration, yearly 1.2.2. monitoring and evaluation system, collecting data on anti-corruption indicators, established and operational Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Source: Ministry Public Administration, Yearly		
1.3. % targeted groups financially reintegrated in society Baseline: 0 % Target: 30% of targeted women prisoners 20% of targeted migrants 20% of targeted people with disabilities 1.4. % of women representatives in national institutions: (a) parliament (b) regional councils Baseline (a) 2011 : 17% Baseline (b) 2015 : 37,61% Target (a) 2021 : 35% Target (b) 2021 : 50%	Project reports/ South/Oriental Agencies Annual DGAPR/Ministry of Solidarity, Women, Family and Social Development / MCMREAM/ agency reports (a)Parliament website (b) DGCL website Yearly Parliament & DGCL	1.3. **Improved national capacities in integrated planning at the national, subnational and sectoral levels to mainstream and accelerate achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals** 1.3.1. Number of national/regional spatial plans developed that make reference to Goals and indicators related to human rights instruments Baseline: 0 Target:* 4 Source: Spatial plans, yearly 1.3.2. Number of provinces using established GIS systems to plan, monitor and report on local development B:aseline 0; Target: 4 Source: GIS system, yearly, 1.4. **Disaggregated multisectoral information systems in place for more informed decision-making** 1.4.1. Number of institutions with effective mechanisms in place to collect, disseminate sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics and	Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Economy and Finance, of Interior, of Urban and Town Planning, MAGG, regional councils, DIDH, DGAPR, HCP, ONDH, United Nations system	

* Output indicators targets are cumulative.

		apply gender analysis Baseline: 2; Target : 10 (4 ministries, 4 local government institutions) Source: Monitoring reports DGCL/HCP/ONDH, biannually 1.4.2. Extent to which updated and disaggregated data are being used by national institutions to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with Sustainable Development Goals Baseline: 1= Not adequately; Target : 3=Partially Source: HCP data, Biannually **1.5 National institutions supported in the development of national policies and action plans dealing with issues of migration, prison reform and people with disabilities** 1.5.1 National action plan for migration available Baseline: No; Target : Yes Source: action plan, Yearly 1.5.2 Action plan for the prison reform strategy on tolerance available Baseline: No; Target : Yes Source: action plan, Yearly 1.5.3 National integrated public policy for people with disabilities available Baseline: No; Target : Yes Source: national policy, yearly		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Strategy on Sustainable Development /sectoral strategy coherence				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Public policies and national strategies related to industrial development, environment and spatial planning incorporate the principles of sustainable development and inclusive economic growth				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 - Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
2.1. Degree to which the National Strategy on Sustainable Development is achieved Baseline: Low Target: moderate 2.2. Number of new growth-driven sector strategies that integrate sustainable development principles. Baseline: 0	Evaluation of the Status of National Strategy three times per years National Environment Report Yearly	**2.1 Improved national capacities in integrated planning at the sectoral levels to mainstream sustainable development principles** 2.1.1 Number of sectoral plans/strategies developed that are coherent with sustainable development principles, targets and Sustainable Development Goal indicators Baseline: 0; Target: 3 Source: sectoral plans, yearly	UNIDO, IFAD, FAO, UN-Women, UNEP, UNFCCC MEMEP. National Agency for the Development of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency,	Regular: $610,000 Other: $28,835,445

Target: 3 (transport, tourism, construction) 2.3. Number of new legal provisions implemented to integrate sustainable development principles Baseline: 0 Target: 6 (waste, mitigation, adaptation, transport, biodiversity, energy) 2.4. % of population with access to non-solid fuels Baseline (2015): 97.1% Target : Not available	Official Journal Yearly Government Secretariat General World Bank data Quarterly World Bank	2.1.2 Number of private companies capacitated to engage in the local compact network Baseline: 0; Target: 7 Source: General Confederation of Moroccan Businesses (*Confédération générale des entreprises du Maroc* (CGEM))/company reports, yearly	National development agencies, Agriculture, ANDZOA, High Commission for Water, Forests and to Combat Desertification NGO coalitions, foundations, universities Banks, foundations, CGEM; IFIs	
		2.2 Enhanced institutional capacities to mitigate and reduce vulnerabilities related to climate change and natural disasters 2.2.1 Number of new development partnerships with funding for improved energy efficiency and/or sustainable energy solutions targeting underserved communities/groups and women. Baseline:10; Target : 16 Source: Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and the Environment/energy institutions, regional development agencies, Yearly 2.2.2 Number of ministries with comprehensive measures (plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets) to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives Baseline:4; Target : 8 Source: Biennial update reports/National Communication, every four years		
		2.3 Improved management of natural resources and ecosystem services 2.3.1 Number of legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems Baseline: 3; Target: 6 Source, MEMEE, Yearly 2.3.2 Number of additional people benefiting from livelihoods strengthened through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste Baseline: 67,000 (31,000 females, 36,000 males)		

		Target : 77,050 (35,650 females, 41,400 males) Source: project reports, yearly 2.3.3 Number of new jobs created through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste Baseline: 6,000 (1,900 females, 4,100 males) Target 6,900 (2,185 females; 4,715 males) Source: project reports, yearly **2.4 Measures related to energy efficiency and renewable energies in place** 2.4.1 Quality standards for solar pumping established Baseline: No; Target: Yes Source: project reports, yearly		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: INDH, social sector reforms				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Public policies and national strategies ensure economic inclusion and reduce spatial, socioeconomic and gender inequalities.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 7. Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles.				
5.1. Number of public policies/strategies/national programmes implemented with budget allocations explicitly targeting socioeconomic and territorial disparities. Baseline: 0; Target: 2 (INDH, National Strategy on Disability) 5.2. Gender Development Index for Morocco Baseline: 139 (2015); Target: 137 (+2 places) 5.3. % of economically active population by location, sex, and age. Baseline (2013) *Souss Region :* Urban : 42%; Rural : 53.3% Male : 68.6%; Female : 31.5%	HCP/INDH Biannual HCP, INDH /Ministry of Economy and Finance World Economic Forum report Yearly World Economic Forum National statistics Three times per year HCP	**3.1 Regional councils / regional agencies for project execution (*Agences régionales d'exécution de projets* (AREP) supported to develop integrated regional plans/programmes using consultative process with CSO and youth that are in line with rights/vulnerabilities and Sustainable Development Goal commitments** 3.1.1 Number of regions with regional plans tailored to the Sustainable Development Goals focused on rights and vulnerabilities, and corresponding mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and South-South cooperation Baseline: 0; Target: 4 Source: regional plans, yearly 3.1.2 Number of AREPS with regional programmes focused on reducing inequalities and disparities Baseline: 0; Target: 4 Source: regional programmes, yearly 3.1.3 Number of regions that established consultative mechanisms	UNICEF/UNFPA/UN-Women Sidi Ifni Province, ANDZOA, Agency of the South, Ministry of Urban and Town Planning, Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning INDH, Ministry of Tourism, Social Development Agency *(Agence de Développement Social)*, regional councils, DGCL, MCMREAM, Agency for the Development of the North Region Foundation CGEM IFIs	Regular: $600,000 Other: $31,359,621

Oriental Region Urban: 42.7%; Rural: 50.9% Female: 13.9%; Male : 77,2% *Tafilalet Region:* Urban: 38.3%; Rural: 53,4% Female: 19.9% ; Male: 70,8% National (2016): Ages 15-24 :39.1% Male : 57.6%; Female: 20.9% Urban: 29%; Rural:50.9% 5.4. Number of institutions and regions that have benefited from South-South cooperation Baseline: 0 Target: 6 institutions, 4 regions 5.5. Resources mobilized (United States dollars) for Sustainable Development Goals through local chapter of Global Compact Baseline: $0; $ Target: $1 million	Project reports Yearly R : Institutions / regions Agreements Yearly Project reports	including civil society and youth groups during the development of regional plans/programmes Baseline: 0; Target: 4 source: consultative mechanisms, yearly 3.1.4 Existence and effectiveness of mechanisms to access, monitor and report on South-South and decentralized cooperation, particularly within municipal, provincial and regional councils. Baseline :2 (Oriental and Tangier); Target: 4 Source: monitoring mechanisms, yearly 3.1.5 Number of institutions rolling out UNDP Gender Seal methodology. Baseline: 0; Target: 3 Source: agency reports, yearly 3.1.6 Extent to which updated and disaggregated data are being used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with post-2015 agenda Baseline: 2= Very Partially Target: 3=Partially Source: project report, yearly **3.2 Increased capacity of local governments in developing and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies** 3.2.1 Number of regions with disaster risk reduction strategies Baseline: 0; Target:3 Source: project reports, yearly		
		3.3 Income-generation opportunities created for vulnerable populations in remote regions 3.3.1 Number of new jobs created disaggregated by region, age and gender Baseline: 8,500: Females: 5,700; Males:2,800 Guelmim: 8,428; Draa: 72 Age :15-24: baseline missing Target: 9,775 Females: 6,555; Males:3,220 Guelmim: 9,682; Draa: 83; Oriental: 10 Age: 15-24 years: 255 (20% of income-generating activities created) Source: projects reports, yearly		

		3.4 Improved access to basic services and social infrastructure for vulnerable populations in remote regions 3.4.1 Number of additional people benefiting from strengthened livelihoods Baseline: 179,000 Females: 81,000; Males: 98,000 Guelmim: 177,141; Draa: 1,859 Target: 205,850 Females: 93,150; Males 112,700 Guelmim: 203,685; Draa: 2,137; Oriental: 28 Source: projects reports, yearly 3.4.2 Number of establishments (related to basic services and income-generating activities) compliant with national/international safety and hygiene and quality standards Baseline: 6 (Oriental,Guelmim-Oued-Noun , Draa); Target: 16 Source: Project and provincial government reports, Yearly		